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FUTURE OF LABOUR.
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.
FAR-REACHING SCHEME.

A proposed International Labour Conference, to sit once a year, was announced on March 12th, by Sir Robert Horne, the Labour Minister, who was entertained at lunch, at the Aldwych Club. The draft of the scheme, he said, had been submitted to all the countries concerned, and it only awaited ratification in Paris during the next few days.

Sir Woodman Burbidge, who presided in the absence of Sir Albert Stanley, proposing the health of "Our Guest," said there was great responsibility on the shoulders of employers of labour, and he was afraid that sometimes they viewed their own side of the subject and not the other. "If they were to get the Labour question put on a satisfactory footing they must look on both sides, and deal fairly with employer and employee. Capital was the main pillar of the future, and labour the other, and unless they got them together they would have no temple for their future. Employers often thought they would like to give more wages if they could get more efficiency, but what had employers done to get that efficiency?"

Sir Robert Horne, responding, said the task that had been parson on the shoulders of the Minister of Labour to-day was not a sinecure, and now, in addition to his ordinary official duties, there had been added innumerable industrial disputes. These difficulties had been augmented by the necessity of coping with the problems which the war had left behind in the shape of the training of disabled soldiers, and apprentices whose apprenticeship had been broken by their period of service. Anyone who endeavoured in these days to survey the field of industry must realise at once that there were in very abnormal conditions, and the effort of turning from war to peace vocations was a source of endless trouble to the industrial populations. Necessarily, there was a very large amount of unemployment, and he feared that to some extent it might still be expected to grow; in addition, there was in men's minds a certain turmoil resulting from the tremendous events through which they had passed.

He wished to pay his tribute to the workmen of the country for what they had done. They had in no way been outclassed in "patriotism" by any other class of the community. They gave up many of their practices and customs, which, whatever might be thought of their merits, were practically the customs which they regarded as their appropriate weapon in the contest with their employers. They gave that up temporarily for the war, and the experience of everyone had been that the great trade unions of the country had put the full force and weight of their influence behind the country's effort and brought it to success. (Cheers.) The experience of the war had added force to many of the movements in vogue before the war began. The desire for a higher standard of life on the part of the workmen was being pressed with redoubled persistence. There were calls for shorter hours of labour, increased leisure, an increased share in the fruits of their industry, and for a greater share of control in the conditions of work under which industry was carried on. All these had become clamant, and could no longer be neglected. Happily, the war, which had taught us many things, had led the general community to a clearer appreciation of the merits of these demands. He did not think there was any enlightened person in this country who would wish to return to pre-war conditions, some of which they must recognise as being intolerable, and which they could not expect to exist in any civilised community carrying on its business.

This realisation was becoming more and more clear every day, and he could not imagine any enlightened employer to-day who would deal with his workmen on the basis of getting the most out of him at the lowest possible cost to himself, without regard to the fact whether the remuneration was sufficient to keep the man in decent conditions of life or not. The employer was prepared to meet his man with a new attitude of mind. They had arrived at a period when there must be some revolution of human effort. (Cheers.) The difficulty was that when they came to work out this principle in practice the trouble arose as to how much would it cost to concede what the men's aspirations desired, and could industry bear that cost? If they could settle those two questions satisfactorily, he believed all the rest would be easy.

When they approached the solution of these difficult questions, they found themselves confronted with old feuds, which almost always made it difficult to reach a ready solution. Men in industry had never sufficiently known the responsibility and character of their employers' business, and on each side there had been suspicion. He hoped that with the new spirit that now prevailed they might arrive at a complete system of industrial relations throughout the realm. It was perfectly clear that at this moment anything like a serious strike would ruin the whole prosperity of the State. The Government had recently called together an industrial conference, and he did not think that anybody who was present at that gathering could have felt anything but confidence in its results. Of this three sub-committees appointed one had taken up the question of the provision of some means of conciliation and co-operation so as to prevent stoppages of work in industry; the second was dealing with the question of hours and wages, and the third with the great problem of unemployment. He hoped there would emerge from the deliberations of the first-named sub-committee some permanent form of industrial council which would investigate industrial problems and present reports which would give the whole community an understanding of the difficulties, and advise the Government as to what was necessary in order to get rid of them. France had such a council, and it had proved of the greatest efficacy. (Continued on next column.)

SOME FIRST OCCASIONS.
EARLY DEEDS OF THE R.A.F.
[BY CAPTAIN LANCE RUSHBROOK.]

Some people have a passion for dates probably the aftermath of the painful query in the history examination at school which ran, "give dates whenever you can."

In the older services such questions as who fired the first shot in France, who was the first man who landed at Gallipoli, or who sank the first submarine, and so on are regular subjects of discussion; but there are similar questions about the Royal Air Force which also have a very distinct public interest.

We know that the "Old Contemptibles" were transferred to France without loss and that they did not come into action until August 31st, 1914, so it would seem that the first British casualties of the war, when No. 3 Squadron was ordered to go to France, on the 12th of August, was a machine containing Lieut. Skene and A. M. Barlow crashed after taking off at Avesnes, en route for France. Both men were killed. Within a fortnight on this date the R.F.C. suffered its first casualties from enemy action when pergt. Gillings, an observer of No. 3 Squadron, was wounded by fire from the ground, and Lt. Reid a pilot of No. 3 Squadron was shot down in a Henri Farman, the first British machine to be brought down. Fortunately Lt. Reid was not severely hurt. He managed to evade the Germans, commandeered a bicycle, and rode back to his unit.

The early part of 1915 saw the first organised bombing raid and the first attack on an enemy balloon. The bombing raid was rather amusing. It was an attempt on a fairly large scale to burn down Houthulst Forest north-east of Ypres, which at that time was a menace to our progress and a harbour for the enemy. Every available machine was collected for the job and provided with all the early types of bombs then in use, including home made petrol bombs. The forest was duly bombed but no result was observed.

The attack on the balloon was an elaborate affair. These machines were provided with hand bombs to hurl on the Germans. "Sausage," One aeroplane was detailed to direct a gun on to the balloon station. Another machine was to put the British batteries on to the protecting anti-aircraft guns. The attempt was successful. The balloon was frightened down by the hand grenades, the guns duly found its target, and the "Sausage" was destroyed by fire. This was carried out by No. 5 Squadron.

The first "Zeppelin" to visit London passed over Abchurch aerodrome in July 1915. It was observed and Captain Abercrombie of No. 5 Squadron put a 100 lb. bomb on his Martinsyde scout and attempted to go up to attack it. The little scout had only 50 h.p. and Rhondda engine and was unable to get along above 500 feet with such a heavy bomb attached. The first German aeroplane actually brought down in flames was probably that shot down by Capt. Hawker, V.C., on a Bristol Scout. This event happened near Zellebeke in May, 1915.

He did not say we should model any industrial council which might be set up precisely the same lines as that of France, but he thought the experience of the French Supreme Labour Council was one which we might readily adopt.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.
Dealing with wages and hours of labour, he said one of the great difficulties of the past had been the conditions of industry in foreign lands which had been our competitors. A commission was dealing with the question of international labour problems at the Peace Conference, and the Ministry of Labour has made a draft of a possible convention which was submitted to representatives of all the countries for their consideration; and, if they thought fit, for their adoption. It had been somewhat amended, and, although all its original features remained, it only awaited ratification.

"It is proposed," Sir Robert continued, "that an International Labour Conference should sit once a year. To that conference each of the contributing nations will send four delegates. The Government of the country concerned will appoint two of the delegates, and the employers of the country will appoint one, and the labour representatives will appoint the fourth. One of the interesting things provided for is that it is not necessary for all the representatives of any country to vote as a delegation. Each delegate will be entitled to vote on each question according to his own mind, so you will have a real chance of getting an international opinion of the topics that are raised. When the conference decides, by a two-thirds majority, in favour of any arrangement which is brought before them, then all the countries concerned are bound to put that arrangement before the legislative authority of that country for ratification, and if the Parliament of any country ratifies that arrangement, then it is incumbent upon the State concerned to carry through what has been decided upon by the conference.

"In connection with this there is to be set up an International Labour Bureau, upon which there are to be representatives of each country, and it will be the duty of that bureau to collect statistics with regard to the conditions of industry in all the countries, and to report upon these from time to time to the conference. That at least is the beginning of something new in our international arrangements. It is also the beginning of something new in connection with all our industrial relations, and at least we shall have a chance of really setting up some standard of life for our industrial population, which will operate over the whole of the civilised countries of the world." (Cheers.)

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Sir Robert Horne for his address.

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SUMMARY OF THE PEACE TERMS: EX-KAISER TO BE TRIED BY SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

HELIGOLAND TO BE DESTROYED.

GERMANY TO RENOUNCE HER LATE COLONIES.

SHANTUNG HANDED OVER TO JAPAN.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO NEW STATES.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AERIAL TERMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 7th

The Peace Treaty, consisting of 15 sections, was to have been read out to the German Delegation at Versailles on Monday, May 5th.

THE PREAMBLE.

The preamble, which recites shortly the origin of the war and the application of the Germans for an Armistice, enumerates the high contracting parties represented by the five Great Powers—the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan—together with Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Tehecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay, on the one hand, and Germany on the other.

The Plenipotentiaries representing these Powers are enumerated, who, having communicated their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows from the coming into force of the present Treaty: The state of war will terminate from that moment, and subject to the provisions of this Treaty, the official relations with Germany and with each of the German States will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

A SUMMARY OF THE TREATY.

The following is a descriptive introduction to the summary of the Peace Treaty:—

The draft to the Treaty of Peace now handed to the Germans is designed, in the first instance, to set forth the conditions upon which alone the Allied and the Associated Powers will make peace with Germany, and, in the second place, to establish those international arrangements which the Allies have devised for the prevention of wars in the future and the betterment of mankind. For this latter reason, it includes the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the International Labour Convention.

The Draft Treaty, however, does not deal, except incidentally, with the problem arising out of the liquidation of the Austrian Empire, nor with the territories of the two enemy powers, Turkey and Bulgaria, except in so far as it binds Germany to accept whatever subsequent settlement may be decided upon by the Allies in the case of these belligerents.

THE FIFTEEN SECTIONS.

The Treaty is divided into fifteen sections.

The First Section contains the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which functions are assigned in various places by the treaty.

The Second Section describes the geographical frontiers of Germany, beginning at the North-Eastern point of the present Belgian frontier.

The Third Section, which consists of twelve clauses, binds the Germans to accept the political changes in Europe, brought about by the Treaty. It establishes two new States—Tehecho-Slovakia and Poland—and provides for their recognition. It revises the basis of Belgian sovereignty, and alters the boundaries of Belgium. It establishes new systems of government in Luxembourg and the Saar Basin, and restores Alsace-Lorraine to France. It provides for possible additions of territory to Denmark, and binds Germany to recognize the independence of German-Austria, and to accept the conditions to be laid down as to those States or Governments which have created themselves since the Russian Revolution.

The Fourth Section deals with the political reconstruction of territories outside Europe affected by the war. It contains a general renunciation, on the part of Germany, of her possessions and rights abroad. By it she yields her colonies to the Allies together with her rights in Africa under the various International Conventions, particularly the Berlin Act of 1886 and the Brussels Act of 1908, which have regulated European enterprise in tropical Africa. This section gives international recognition to the British Protectorate in Egypt, and annuls the Act of Algiers, which was one step in the German policy of aggression which led to the war.

The Fifth Section sets forth the military, naval, and air conditions of Peace, and limits the size of the German Army and Navy, and abolishes compulsory recruiting in Germany, as a first step towards general disarmament.

The Sixth Section imposes on all the signatory Powers the obligation to maintain all the graves of the fallen, and regulates the return of prisoners of war.

The Seventh Section deals with the responsibility for the war, and the punishment of the guilty, and provides for the trial of the ex-Emperor William.

The Eighth Section sets forth the reparation and restitution to be made by Germany, and contains special provisions relating to the documents and war trophies seized by the Germans in their earlier wars.

The Ninth Section contains the financial clauses, mainly designed to put into operation the provisions of the previous section.

The Tenth Section, which is of great length and complexity, contains the economic provisions and re-establishes the various non-political and international Treaties and Conventions, which, in such matters as posts and telegraphs and sanitary regulation, were binding on civilised Powers before the war. Attached to this Section is a special provision to regulate traffic in opium and similar drugs.

The Eleventh Section deals with aerial navigation.

The Twelfth Section contains clauses dealing with the international control of ports, canals, rivers, and railways, with special provision for the Kiel Canal.

The Thirteenth Section contains the Labour Convention.

The Fourteenth Section contains the guarantees for the execution of the Treaty.

The Fifteenth Section is made up of a series of miscellaneous clauses, including recognition of other subsequent Treaties of peace, and confirmation of Prize Court decisions.

The Final Clauses deal with the ratification and date of entering into force of the Treaty, both the French and English texts of which are recognised as authentic.

SECTION ONE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MEMBERSHIP.

Members of the League will be the signatories of the Covenant and the other States invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months.

Any State, Dominion or Colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the Assembly. A State may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

SECRETARIAT.

A permanent Secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, which will be Geneva.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the League, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by the States.

Each member will have one vote, and not more than three representatives.

COUNCIL.

The Council will consist of representatives of the five great Allied Powers together with representatives of four other members selected by the Assembly. From time to time it may co-opt additional States, and will meet at least once a year.

Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by the States.

Each State will have one vote and not more than one representative.

The Peace Treaty decisions taken by the Assembly and the Council must be unanimous, except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the Covenant and in the Treaty where decisions will be by a majority.

ARMAMENTS.

The Council will formulate plans for the reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are adopted no member must exceed the armaments fixed, without the concurrence of the Council.

All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programmes, and the permanent Commission will advise the Council on military and naval questions.

PREVENTION OF WAR.

Upon any war or threat of war, the Council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken.

Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or enquiry, and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war with any party to a dispute which complies with it.

If any member fails to carry out the award the Council will propose the necessary measures.

The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice to determine international disputes, or to give advisory opinion. Members who do not submit their cases to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the Council or Assembly.

If the Council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute, which complies with its recommendations.

In this case, the recommendation by the Assembly concurred in by all its members represented on the Council, and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the Council.

In either case if a necessary agreement cannot be reached, members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

Members resorting to war in disregard of the Covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The Council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the League, and will afford facilities to the members co-operating in this enterprise.

VALIDITY OF TREATIES.

All treaties or international agreements concluded after the institution of the League will be registered with the Secretariat, and published.

The Assembly may, from time to time, advise members to reconsider those Treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace.

The Covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of the arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

THE MANDATORY SYSTEM.

The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to those advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it.

The Covenant recognises three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates:—

(a) Communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognised as independent, subject to advice and assistance from the Mandatory, in whose selection they should be allowed a voice.

(b) Communities like those of Central Africa, to be administered by the Mandatory, under conditions generally approved by the members of the League, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all members. Certain abuses, such as trade in slaves, arms and liquor will be prohibited, and the construction of military and naval bases, as well as the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed.

(c) Other communities, such as those in South-West Africa and the South Pacific Islands, will be administered under the laws of the Mandatory, as integral portions of its territory. In every case, the Mandatory will render an annual report, and the degree of its authority will be defined.

GENERAL INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS.

Subject to, and in accordance with, the provision of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, members of the League will, in general, endeavour, through an international organisation established by the League Convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labour for men, women and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control.

They will entrust the League with general supervision over the execution of the agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc., and the control of trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary.

They will make provision for freedom of communications and transit, and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League, with special reference to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war, and they will endeavour to take steps for international prevention and control of diseases.

International Bureaux and Commissions already established will be placed under the League, as will all those to be established in the future.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Council and by a majority of the Assembly.

(Section Two has not yet been received.)

SECTION THREE.

HELIGOLAND.

The fortifications, military establishments and harbours of the Islands of Heligoland and the dune are to be destroyed, under the supervision of the Allies, by German labour and at Germany's expense.

They are not to be reconstructed, nor are any similar works to be constructed in the future.

RUSSIA.

Germany is to recognise and respect the full independence of all territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire.

Germany is to accept, definitely, the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and of all Treaties or Agreements of all kinds concluded by Germany since the revolution of November, 1917, with all the Governments or political groups in the territory of the former Russian Empire.

The Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Germany on the principles of the present Treaty.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

The entire independence of German-Austria is recognised by Germany.

TEHECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Germany recognises the entire independence of the Tehecho-Slovak State, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians, south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this State as they may be determined, which, in the case of the German frontier, shall follow the old frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

POLAND.

Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the Province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula.

A Field Boundary Commission of seven, five representing the Allied and Associated Powers, and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the conclusion of Peace, to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial or religious minorities shall be laid down in a subsequent Treaty between the Allied and Associated Powers, and Poland.

CHINA.

Germany renounces, in favour of China, the privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer Protocol of 1901, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of war, ships, wireless plants, and other public property, except diplomatic or consular establishments, in the German Concessions of Tientsin and Hankow, and in other Chinese territory, except Kiaochow, and agrees to return to China, at her own expense, all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901.

China will, however, take no measures for the disposal of German property in the Legation Quarter at Peking without the consent of the Powers signatory to the Boxer Protocol.

Germany accepts the abrogation of the Concessions at Hankow and Tientsin in China, agreeing to open them to international use.

Germany renounces all claims against China or any Allied and Associated Government for internment or repatriation of her citizens in China, and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since 14th August, 1917.

She renounces in favour of Great Britain her State property in the British Concession at Canton, and of France and China, jointly, of the property of the German school in the French Concession at Shanghai.

SHANTUNG.

Germany cedes to Japan all the rights, titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow, and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her Treaty with China of 8th March, 1898, and by other agreements as to Shantung.

All German rights to the rail road from Tientsin to Tsinanfu, including all facilities and mining rights, and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tientsin to Shanghai and Chefoo. The cables are free of all charges.

All German State property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow, is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

SIAM.

Germany recognises that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extra-territoriality, ceased on 22nd July, 1917.

All German public property, except Consular and Diplomatic premises, passes without compensation to Siam, German private property being dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses.

Germany waives all claims against Siam for the seizure and condemnation of her ships, the liquidation of her property, or the internment of her nationals.

LIBERIA.

Germany renounces all rights, under the international arrangements of 1911-1912, regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate the Receiver of Customs, and disinterests herself in any further negotiations for the rehabilitation of Liberia.

She regards as abrogated all the Commercial Treaties and agreements between herself and Liberia, and recognises Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of re-establishment of the Germans in Liberia.

MOROCCO.

Germany renounces all her rights, titles, and privileges, under the Act of Algiers, and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911, and under all Treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian empire.

She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and the other Powers. She accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate there and renounces all capitulations.

The Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals, and all German-protected persons shall be subject to the common law.

Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the State Bank of Morocco.

All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privilege as French goods.

EGYPT.

Germany recognises the British Protectorate over Egypt declared on 18th December, 1914, and renounces as from 4th August, 1914, the capitulations, etc., concluded by her with Egypt.

She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and the other Powers.

There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property, and for German consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the Commission of Public Debt.

Germany consents to the transfer, to Great Britain, of Powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing free navigation of the Suez Canal.

Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Germany accepts all the arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges, or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals, and not dealt with elsewhere.

EAST PRUSSIA.

The southern and eastern frontier of East Prussia, as facing Poland, is to be fixed by plebiscites (the first in the Regency of Allenstein, between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbezirk Allenstein, from where it meets Poland, Germany and Danzig) to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, which Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

The north-eastern corner of East Prussia, about Memel, is to be ceded by Germany to the Associated Powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants who move out within fifteen days of peace.

The territories will be placed under an International Commission of five members appointed by the five Allied and the Associated Powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair and secret vote.

The Commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five Powers with a recommendation for the boundary and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down, and the new authorities set up.

The five Allied, and the Associated Powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Vistula. A subsequent Convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five Allied, and the Associated Powers, will be entered into between the boundary between East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletzko and Ragnitburg, hence to the northern boundary of Oletzko to its junction with the present frontier.

A second Convention will be entered into in the area comprising the circles of Stahm and Rosenberg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder, east of the Vistula.

DANZIG.

Danzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig" under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

A High Commissioner, appointed by the League, and resident at Danzig, shall draw up a Constitution in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the City, and shall deal, in the first instance, with all differences arising between the City and Poland. The actual boundaries of the City shall be delimited by a Commission appointed within six months from the date of the signing of Peace, which will include three representatives chosen by the Allied and Associated Powers, and one each by Germany and Poland.

A Convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five Allied, and the Associated Powers shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig which shall include Danzig within the Polish Customs frontiers, though with a free area in the port.

It will ensure to Poland the use of all the City's waterways, docks, and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula, and the whole of the through railway system within the City, as well as the postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig.

The Convention will provide against discrimination against Poles within the City, and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

DENMARK.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark is to be fixed in accordance with the wishes of the population, a vote being taken in Northern Schleswig, as a whole, and in portion of Central Schleswig by the Communes, ten days from the conclusion of Peace.

German troops and authorities must evacuate the regions north of the line running from the south of the Schlei, south of the point in Schleswig, and Friedrichstadt along the Eider, to the North Sea, south of Tönning.

All Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils in the zone must be dissolved. During the voting, the zone will be under the charge of an International Commission of five members, of whom the Norwegian and the Swedish Governments will be invited to choose two. The Commission will temporarily have general powers of administration.

After the result of the voting has been declared, the Danish Government may occupy those territories which have opted for Denmark; and Germany shall renounce sovereign rights in these territories. All inhabitants will then acquire Danish nationality, with certain exceptions.

Provisions are made for individual change of nationality under certain conditions.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

After the recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the Armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship from those who have to make a formal application for French citizenship and those for whom naturalisation is open after three years. The last-named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorraine residents as defined in the Treaty.

All public property and all private property of German ex-Bourgeois, passing to France without payment, or credit, France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of railways and the rights over tramways.

The Rhine bridges pass into France with the obligation for their upkeep. For five years the manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany, free of duty, at a rate amount not exceeding in any year the average of the three years preceding the war. Textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty.

Contracts for electric power from the right bank of the Rhine may be continued for ten years.

For seven years, with a possible extension to ten, the ports of Kehl and Strasbourg shall be administered as a single unit by a French Administrator appointed and supervised by the Central Rhine Commission.

Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports, and equality of treatment as respects traffic, assured to the national vessels and goods of every country.

Contracts between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany are maintained, save for France's right to annul such contracts on grounds of public interest.

Judgments of Courts hold in certain classes of trades, while in others a Judicial Consequence is first required. Political considerations during the war are null and void, and the obligation to repay war fines is established, as in other parts of Allied territory.

Various clauses adjust the general conditions of the Treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to the conventions to be made between France and Germany.

(Continued on page 6.)

CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SAAR.

In compensation for destruction of the coal mines in Northern France, and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France the full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar Basin with their subsidiaries, accessories, and facilities.

Their value will be estimated by the Reparation Commission, and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the time of the present legislation, and the French Government undertakes to indemnify the owners.

France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to the local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine, as far as St. Wendel, in the valley of the Moselle, to the town of Homburg, the east, to the town of Homburg, the east, to the town of Homburg, the east.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population, and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a Commission appointed by five members, one French, one native inhabitant of the Saar, and three, representing three different countries other than France and Germany.

The League will appoint a member of the Commission as Chairman to act as the Executive of the Commission. The Commission will have all the powers of government formerly belonging to the German Empire, Prussia and Bavaria; will administer the railways and other public services, and have full power to legislate on the Treaty clauses. The local courts will continue, but subject to the Commission.

Existing German legislation will remain the basis of the law, but the Commission may make modifications. As consulting a local Representative. It will, however, be for local purposes only. Any laws must be approved by the Assembly.

Labour legislation will consider the wishes of the local labour organisations and the labour programme of the League. French and other labour may be freely utilised, the former being free to belong to French Unions, but no military service, but only a local *gendarmerie* to preserve order.

The people will preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools, and language, but may vote only for local assemblies. They will keep their present nationality, except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property.

The territory will form part of the French Customs system with neither export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany, nor on German products going to the Basin; and, for five years, no import duties on products from the Basin going to Germany or German products coming to the Basin for local consumption. The Basin for local consumption will be levied. French money may circulate without restriction.

After fifteen years, a plebiscite will be taken by the Communes to ascertain the desire of the population as to the continuance of the existing régime under the League of Nations, or union with France, or union with Germany.

On the day of the signature, the League will decide the ultimate sovereignty. In any portion restored to Germany, the German Government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation. If the price be not paid within six months thereafter, this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the League will determine how much of the coal shall go to France.

SECTION FOUR.

THE FATE OF THE LATE GERMAN COLONIES.

GERMAN RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges, as to her colonies, and territories to all the Allied and Associated Powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five Allied Powers in relation thereto.

Germany renounces, in favour of the Allied and Associated Powers, her Overseas Possessions with all rights and interests therein. All movable and immovable property, belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Government exercising authority in each possession.

These Governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals, and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property, or carry on business.

Germany undertakes to pay reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons, or its frontier zone, through acts of the German civil and military authorities and of individual Germans from January 1st, 1900 to August 1st, 1914, all her rights under the Conventions of November 4th, 1911, and September 26th, 1912, and undertakes to pay to France, in accordance with the estimate presented and approved by the Reparation Commission, all deposits, credits, advances, etc., thereby secured.

Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the Allied and Associated Powers as to trade in arms and spirits in Africa, as well as the General Act of Berlin, 1885, and the General Act of Brussels of the inhabitants of former German Colonies to be given by the Governments exercising authority.

SECTION FIVE.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

A STEP TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT.

"In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the Military, Naval, and Air clauses which follow:—

MILITARY.

The military terms provide for the demobilisation of the German Army and the imposition of other military restrictions within two months of the signing of the Treaty (as the first step towards international disarmament).

All compulsory military service is to be abolished in German territory, and recruiting regulations on a voluntary basis are to be incorporated into the German Military Laws, providing for enlistment of non-commissioned officers and men for a period of not less than 12 consecutive years, and stipulating that officers shall serve for 25 years, and shall not be retired until the age of 45.

No Reserve of officers with war service will be permitted. The total number of German effectives is fixed at 100,000 including not more than 4,000 officers, and it is provided that there shall be no other military officers raised outside this figure.

The increase in the number of Customs and Forestry officials, or Police or military training of these services, is specially prohibited. The function of the German Army is to keep internal order and control the frontiers. The High Command is to consist of not more than seven Generals.

The civilian personnel at the Ministry of War and similar institutions is to be reduced to one-tenth of that in 1913. There will be not more than seven Infantry and three Cavalry Divisions, and not more than two Corps Staffs.

Surplus War Academies and schools for officers, cadets, etc., are to be suppressed, and the number of students admitted to the schools retained for recruitment of officers is to be limited to the vacancies occurring in the establishments provided.

The production of armaments, munitions, and material of war in Germany is to be limited to a schedule based on the amount considered necessary for an Army on the scale decided upon.

No Reserves may be formed, and all existing armaments, guns and stores above the limit fixed must be handed over to the Allies for disposal.

No poisonous gas or liquid fire shall be manufactured or imported, nor any tanks nor armoured cars.

The Germans are obliged to notify to the Allies, for approval, the names and the situation of all factories manufacturing munitions, together with particulars of their output.

German Government arsenals are to be suppressed, and their personnel dismissed. Munitions for use in fortified works must be limited to 1,500 rounds apiece for guns of 10.5 cm. calibre and under, and 500 rounds for guns of higher calibre.

Germany is prohibited from manufacturing armaments and munitions for foreign countries, and from importing them from abroad.

Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications situated on German territory less than 50 kilometres east of the Rhine, and in the above area, no armed forces, either permanent or temporary, may be maintained.

The status quo is to be reserved in respect of fortifications on the original Southern and Eastern frontiers of the German Empire.

No military manoeuvres may be held, nor any permanent works kept for purposes of helping mobilisation. Demobilisation of fortifications must take place within three months.

NAVAL.

The naval terms provide that, within two months, the German naval forces in commission must not exceed six battle ships of the Deutschland or Leipzig type, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them.

No submarines are to be included, and all other warships are to be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes.

Germany may keep in commission a fixed number of mine-sweeping vessels until mines within certain specified areas in the North Sea and the Baltic have been swept up.

After the expiration of two months the total exclusive personnel of the Navy must not exceed 15,000, including a maximum of 1,500 officers and warrant officers.

All the German surface warships interned in Allied or neutral ports are to be finally surrendered.

Within two months, certain additional warships enumerated in the Treaty, and now in German ports, will be surrendered at Allied ports.

The German Government must undertake the breaking up of all German surface warships under construction. Auxiliary cruisers, etc., are to be disarmed, and treated as merchant ships.

Vessels of war are only to have a fixed allowance of arms, munitions, and war material. All excess of arms, munitions, and war materials is to be surrendered, and no stocks or reserves are allowed.

The personnel of the German Navy must be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements for a minimum period of 20 consecutive years for officers and warrant officers, and 12 consecutive years for petty officers and men, under various restrictions.

In order to ensure free passage into the Baltic, Germany is not to erect any fortifications in certain specified areas, nor to install any guns commanding maritime routes between the North Sea and the Baltic.

The existing fortifications within those areas are to be demolished, and the guns removed. Other fortified works within 50 kilometres of the German Coast or on German Islands are to remain as being of a defensive nature, but no new fortifications may be constructed, and armaments may not be increased.

The maximum stocks of ammunition allowed for such defences are 1,500 rounds per piece for 4.7 inch guns and under, and 500 rounds per piece for guns exceeding that calibre.

The German wireless stations at Naue, Hanover and Berlin are not to be used for naval, military, or political messages without the consent of the Allied and Associated Governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision.

During the same period, Germany is not to build any more high-power wireless stations.

Germany will be allowed to repair German submarine cables which have been cut, but are not being utilised by the Allied Powers, and also portions of cables which, after having been cut, have been removed or are at any rate not being utilised by any one of the Allied and Associated Powers.

In such cases, the cables or portions of cables removed or utilised remain the property of the Allied and Associated Powers, and accordingly specified which will not be restored to Germany.

AIR.

The air clauses provide that the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces.

Germany is, however, to be allowed to maintain a maximum of 100 unarmed seaplanes up to 1st October, 1919, to be exclusively employed in searching for submarine mines.

The entire personnel of the air forces in Germany is to be demobilised within two months, except a total of 1,000 men, including officers, which may be retained up to October.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers are to enjoy full liberty of passage and landing over, and in the territory and territorial waters of Germany, until 13th January, 1920, unless, prior to that date, Germany is admitted to the League of Nations, or is permitted to adhere to the International Air Convention.

The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden throughout Germany for six months.

All military and naval aircraft, including dirigibles and aeronautical material, are to be delivered to the Allied and Associated Governments within three months, except for the 100 seaplanes already specified.

GENERAL.

The general articles provide for the modification of German laws in conformity with the preceding clauses.

All clauses contained in the Treaty are to be executed by Germany under control of inter-Allied Commissions to be specially appointed by the Allied and Associated Governments, for which the German Government is bound to furnish all the necessary facilities and expenses of upkeep.

The duties of the Military, Naval, and Aeronautical Commissions of Control are laid down in detail.

SECTION SIX.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

MAINTENANCE OF GRAVES OF THE FALLEN.

The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out by a Commission composed of representatives of the Allies and the German Government, together with local sub-Committees.

German prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be repatriated without delay by the German authorities at their own cost. Those under sentence for offences against discipline committed before 1st May, 1918, are to be repatriated without regard to the completion of their sentence, but this does not apply in cases of offences other than those against discipline.

Until the German Government has surrendered those prisoners guilty of offences against the laws and customs of war, the Allies have the right to retain selected German officers.

The Allies have the right to deal, at their own discretion, with German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated, and, on the immediate release of any Allied subjects still in Germany.

The German Government is to accord facilities to the Commissions of Enquiry in collecting information in regard to missing prisoners of war, and in imposing penalties on German officials who have concealed Allied nationals.

The German Government is to restore all property belonging to Allied prisoners, and there is to be reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

The Allied and German Governments are to respect and maintain graves of all soldiers and sailors buried on their territories, and recognise and assist Commissions appointed in connection with them, agreeing also to give any practical facilities for removal and re-burial.

SECTION SEVEN.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

EMPEROR TO BE TRIED PUBLICLY.

The Allies publicly arraign Emperor William II. for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of Treaties.

The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be asked for from the Dutch Government, and a special tribunal is to be set up, consisting of one Judge from each of the five great Powers.

The tribunal is to be guided by the highest principles of international policy, and is to have the duty of fixing whatever punishment it thinks should be imposed.

Military tribunals are to be set up by the Allies to try persons accused of acts of violation of the laws and customs of war, and the German Government is to hand over all persons so accused.

Similar tribunals are to be set up by any particular Allied Power against whose nationals criminal acts have been committed.

The accused are to be entitled to name their own counsel, and the German Government is to undertake to furnish all documents and information, the production of which may be necessary.

(Sections Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve have not yet been received.)

SECTION THIRTEEN.

THE LABOUR CONVENTION.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

Under the provisions of the Labour Convention:—

SUB-SECTION ONE.

An International Conference is to be held annually to propose labour reforms for adoption by the States composing the League of Nations.

SUB-SECTION TWO.

There is to be a governing body to act as an Executive and prepare agenda for the Conference, and an International Labour Office for collection and distribution of information and reports. The Head of this office will be responsible to the governing body.

SUB-SECTION THREE.

The Annual Conference will consist of four representatives from each State, two for the State and one each for the employers and the employed. Each delegate may vote independently.

The Conference will have power to recommend, by a two-thirds majority, recommendations for draft conventions on labour matters. Recommendations or draft conventions so adopted must be brought by each State before the authority or authorities within whose competency the matter lies for enactment, for legislation, or other action.

If a draft convention receives the approval of the competent authority, the State in question is under obligation to ratify it and carry it into effect.

Should any State fail to observe the above obligations, it will be open to the governing body to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, as a result of whose findings the League of Nations may take economic measures against the offending State.

SUB-SECTION FOUR.

Special provision is to be made to prevent any conflict with the Constitution of the United States or other Federal States.

SUB-SECTION FIVE.

To meet the case of countries where the climate is imperfect to industrial development, or other special circumstances render labour conditions substantially different from those obtaining elsewhere, the Conference must take the difference into account in framing any convention.

A PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION.

A protocol attached to the Convention provides that the first meeting shall be at Washington in the present year, and sets up an International Organising Committee for that purpose.

The protocol also contains the agenda for the first meeting, which include the principle of an eight-hours day, the question of unemployment, and the employment of women and children, especially in dangerous trades.

AN IMPORTANT PROVISION.

Appended to the section containing the Labour Conventions is the affirmation by the high contracting parties of the method and principles for regulating labour conditions, which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply as far as their special circumstances permit.

Amongst these are that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity not to be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; the right of association for all lawful purposes for the employer as well as for the employed; the payment to the employed of a wage implying a reasonable standard of life as understood in their time and country; the adoption of an eight-hours day; a 48-hours week where it has not already been attained; the adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours; the closing Sunday, where practicable; the limitation of child labour and the limitation of labour of the young so as to permit the continuance of their education and their physical development; the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work; any legal standard for conditions of labour to have regard to the economic treatment of all workers; readjustment of the provision by each State of a system of inspection for the protection of the employed, in which women should take a part.

(Sections Fourteen and Fifteen have not yet been received.)

LATEST CABLES.

THE PEACE TERMS.

WHAT GERMANY WILL LOSE.

Paris, May 2nd.

A Havas message says:— Official French circles estimate that Germany will lose about 70 per cent. of her iron-ore, 33 per cent. of her coal, and 30 per cent. of her potash.

ARRIVAL OF THIRD GERMAN DELEGATION.

Paris, April 30th.

A Havas message says:— The third and last group of German delegates summoned to Versailles to hear the Allies conditions of peace arrived yesterday evening, with Count Brockdorff von Rantau, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the head of the Delegation.

"MAY DAY" IN PARIS.

RIOTING IN PARIS STREETS.

Paris, May 2nd.

A Havas message says:— "May Day" celebrations throughout France passed amid relative calm, though there were some disturbances and street fighting in Paris during the afternoon.

A group of demonstrators, composed chiefly of youthful and turbulent elements, came into collision with the Police and the troops. Revolvers were used by the crowd in a skirmish, where a youth of 18 years was killed. Two hundred and fifty police were more or less seriously injured.

MANIFESTATIONS PROHIBITED.

Paris, April 30th.

A Havas message says:— Paris to-morrow will be absolutely inactive, industrially and commercially. There will be no trams, sub-way, and newspaper. The Stock Exchange, cafes, restaurants, theatres and music halls will be closed.

A Note issued last night states that the French Government has decided to forbid any attempt at manifestation in the streets of Paris on "May Day."

MARSHAL FOCH.

TO BE INVITED TO VISIT BRITAIN.

Paris, April 24th.

A Havas message says:— The suggestion that Marshal Foch should be invited to Great Britain has been warmly received. London is offering her freedom at a civic reception. Throughout Britain, Marshal Foch would receive all honour.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

"VALUABLE LESSON" FOR THE GERMANS.

Paris, April 24th.

A Havas message says:— German journalists at Versailles stated that that it was a valuable lesson they received when travelling through the devastated districts of France.

They now understand the cursing by the French.

THE PARIS FORTIFICATIONS.

DEMOLITION WORK COMMENCED.

Paris, April 24th.

A Havas message says:— A gang of navies began the work of demolishing the moated wall and fortifications which surround Paris.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.

ITALY BREAKING THE PACT OF LONDON.

Paris, April 26th.

A Havas message says:— The British and French delegations have stated that the signatories to the Pact of London are willing to stand by the Treaty supporting Italian claims in Istria and Dalmatia, and giving Fiume to the Croats as laid down in the Treaty.

The Italians have been told clearly by the British and French, as friends of Italy, that, in their opinion, Italy has been mistaken in insisting on the letter of the Treaty.

Nevertheless, Italy has stood out over Fiume, rejecting every one of the innumerable *formules* (examined by the Council of Four), which has not ensured, for Italy, sovereignty over Fiume.

French Conference circles hold the view that if Italy, in spite of all, stands out for Fiume, it is she who will have broken the Pact of London.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR OF THE TROOPS.

Simpur, April 22nd.

The Indian Army behaved splendidly throughout the present trouble. Some Indians behaved magnificently in their attempts to help the Government.

For example, in one place, in the Punjab, an Indian carried a wounded European four miles to safety. Many who prominently participated in the recent mischief are now appearing extremely anxious that all trouble should cease.

FAR EASTERN CABLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STUDENTS' STRIKE.

PEKING, May 5th.

The students of the University and Government schools decline to attend their classes until the scholars who were arrested on Sunday in connection with the attack on Tsao Ju-lin's house are liberated.

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

Fu Cheng-siang, the Minister of Education, has resigned as a protest against the Cabinet's decision to punish these schoolboys, whose case is being taken up by the Dean of the University and other educational heads.

Tsao Ju-lin, also, has resigned. He did not go to Tientsin, but is sheltering in the house of a prominent member of Tuan Chi-jui's party.

Wednesday's student demonstrations were abandoned.

CABINET TO BE IMPEACHED.

Parliament, it is stated, has agreed to the impeachment of the Cabinet.

THE FATE OF KIAOCHOW.

Paris, April 23rd.

A Havas message says:— China wishes to get Kiaochow back direct from Germany. They state that the Lease Convention was abrogated owing to the declaration of war on Germany. Therefore, the Concession should be returned to them.

JAPAN OBTAINS KIAOCHOW.

Paris, May 1st.

A Havas message says:— The "Big Three" have definitely settled the question of Kiaochow according to the Japanese view, Japan obtaining free disposal of Kiaochow.

A Clause in the Preliminary Peace Treaty will impose on Germany the cession of Kiaochow to Japan, it being understood that Japan will later return it to China.

The other agreements between the Japanese and the Chinese Governments are still to be kept.

CHINA PROTESTS AGAINST LOSS OF SHANTUNG.

Paris, April 24th.

A Havas message says:— The transfer of Shantung to Japan, roused a protest by the Chinese Peace Delegation, who stated that Shantung was China's Holy Land and the cradle of Chinese civilization.

The virtual substitution of Japan for Germany meant the holding by Japan of the three trunk-lines issuing from Peking, which thus became surrounded by Japanese influence.

If the Council granted the claims of Japan for the purpose of saving the League of Nations, China made her sacrifice for a nobler cause.

KIAOCHOW TO BE RESTORED TO CHINA.

Paris, April 30th.

A Havas message says:— There are indications that the Japanese have prepared a document for presentation to the Big Three this morning, giving a specific promise to restore Kiaochow to China.

CHINA MAY BRING A SUIT AGAINST JAPAN.

If the decision of the Big Three favours Japan at the expense of China, a suit will be brought for redress before the newly formed League of Nations, with the famous Fourteen Points as a witness, as well as the 21 Demands.

JAPAN AND RACIAL EQUALITY.

An important League session took place today, when the revised draft, presented by President Wilson, was carried unanimously.

Attention was strained on Baron Makino's speech, but his words brought relief from the anxiety and trouble which would have been created in case Japan insisted on the insertion in the preamble of a clause proclaiming racial equality.

Baron Makino said: "We will not press for adoption now, but the Japanese people feel poignant regret at the failure of the Commission to approve their just demand, and will continue their insistence in the future for the adoption of this principle."

JAPANESE NAVAL MEN ENTERTAINED.

Paris, April 24th.

A Havas message says:— A delegation of the Japanese Navy were the guests of honour at a reception at the Hotel de Ville in Paris. Amongst those present were the Ambassadors Mr. Matsui, Vice-Admiral Iwano-Takemitsu, and Rear-Admiral Kora Sato.

THE JAPANESE NAVY THANKED.

Paris, April 24th.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

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NAVY ESTIMATES. FIRST LORD'S STATEMENT.

It was the Navy's day in the House of Commons, on March 12th, and Mr. Walter Long, who has played many parts in many departments, presented the Naval Estimates for the first time as First Lord of the Admiralty. He asked for a Vote of £80,000,000, and a maximum sum. This is a maximum total, and a maximum sum. More definite estimates will be presented in June or July, when the Admiralty will know better how and where they stand. Till then they will go steadily, reducing as they go, and it is good to learn that of the men to be demobilised 51 per cent. have already been passed out. The dimensions of the post-war Peace Navy cannot be framed till after the Peace Conference has finished its labours. "The only plan we have laid down," said Mr. Long, "is that in the future we must be able to show the flag throughout the British Empire. At least there will be no German High Seas Fleet to confine to British waters the squadrons which used to show the flag in distant seas."

Some remarkable figures were given as to the record of the military personnel, etc., carried under the protection of the Navy from August, 1914, to March 2nd, 1919:

Personnel effective	23,338,223
Non-effective	3,338,221
Prisoners, including sick and wounded	192,309
Animals	2,284,134
Vehicles	513,400
British military stores (tons)	47,892,839
Allied military stores (tons)	4,964,811

But people by this time are rather stunned by statistics. It was more interesting to hear that the Admiralty have been ruthlessly cutting down their new construction. Among ships cancelled since November 11th are three battle-cruisers, which were in an early stage of construction, and their places on the slips have been taken by merchant shipping. Mr. Macnamara had previously told the House at question-time that on December 31st, we had thirty-three Dreadnought battle-cruisers, all in commission save one of each class. The dockyards are at present full of work, and the Admiralty do not wish to dislocate labour more than necessary. Mr. Long also spoke sympathetically on the subject of promotions from the lower deck, and on the subject of pay he assured that the recent bonus was only an advance in waiting for the recommendations of the Jerram Committee.

READINESS IN 1914.

No one would have guessed from the First Lord's speech that there had been grave discontent in the Navy last year on the subject of pay, but Mr. George Lambert and Viscount Curzon, the latter speaking from his own personal experience, did not minimise matters. He said that every officer and man in the Navy had to keep up two establishments, and ended the war heavily in debt, and there would be a wave of indignation if the country could see the evidence given before the Jerram Committee. As for prize-money, officers were waiting for a capital sum to put them on their feet again, and they were growing suspicious of the long delays. Viscount Curzon spoke with vigour and incisiveness, and warmly eulogised the naval officer's consideration for his men.

A rather startling speech came from Commander Norman Craig, who dwelt on the grave perils to which we had been exposed at the beginning of the war. He evidently by no means endorsed Mr. Long's buoyant declaration that when "The Day" came it found the British Navy "ready." "When war broke out," he said, "there was not a single base to which the British Fleet could go and he saw the anchor from submarines. He had never in his experience of the sea known the Grand Fleet so hunted from pillar to post, not by another Grand Fleet, but by little submarine craft, and their position was more anxious when they were at anchor than when they were at sea." In fact, our margin of security was too narrow to be nice to talk about. So much for "readiness" in August, 1914, according to this outspoken officer. Commander Craig, alluding to the loss of the *Audacious*, which he himself witnessed, spoke of this two-million-pound battleship wallowing for hours fifteen miles from land, and with adequate tugs to help her, he believed she might have been saved. He therefore deprecated the beating of the big drum. We had won, but he doubted if we deserved to win, so little "ready" had we been in many essential particulars.

Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, who rose to make his maiden speech a few hours after taking his seat, said that "fair and just pay was not only equitable but jolly good policy," and wished to see the half-pay system abolished altogether. He spoke warmly in favour of promotion from the lower deck, and urged that there should be no limit to which a man might rise by his own abilities. Speaking for Labour, Mr. Bruce supported the demands of the men for better pay, and assured them of Labour backing, though he agreed that "it would never do to give the members of the Navy power to strike"—a remark which aptly illustrated Mr. Bruce's deep affection for a sounding platitude. He was much more to the point when he hoped that the First Lord would always realise the importance of the freedom of the seas to an island people.—*Daily Telegraph*.

FUTURE OF HELIGOLAND.

In the House of Commons on March 12th, Mr. Macmaster asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether Heligoland was still in possession of the German armed forces and protected by unsundered portions of the German navy, and whether steps were being taken to ensure that that island would be retroceded to Great Britain and the menace to our peaceful commerce in the North Sea removed.

Dr. Macnamara: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The future status of Heligoland is under the consideration of the Peace Conference. Its possession by Germany constitutes a valuable adjunct for the exercise of seapower by that country.

Mr. Macmaster: Would it not be a correspondingly valuable adjunct to this country?

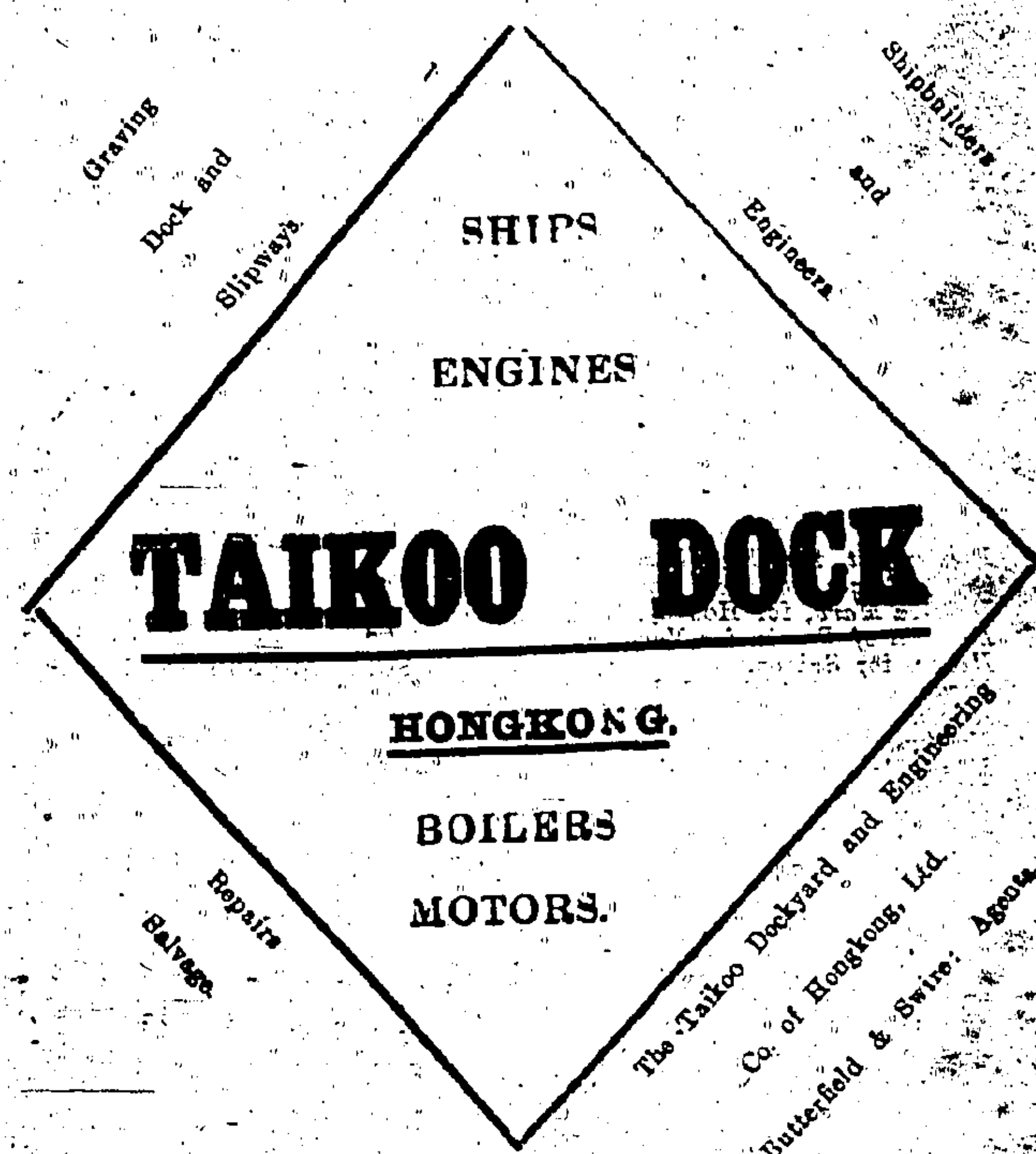
No answer was returned.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well-being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Minus good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indisposition. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy of

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Bates & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	SWATOW	On 11th May, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	CHIN HUA	On 12th May, Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	CHIN HUA	On 12th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHIN HUA	On 12th May, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	On 14th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	BUNNING	On 15th May, Noon.
HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	On 17th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	On 18th May, 11 A.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	On 18th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	On 20th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular shuttle service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	8th May, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY	11th May, at 10 A.M.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY	15th May, at 1 P.M.

For Swatow Only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILED FROM HONGKONG, at Noon.	
SS. "COLOMBIA"	May 31st, 1919.
SS. "VENEZUELA"	June 15th, 1919.
SS. "ECUADOR"	July 1st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—
Telephone 41 COMPANIES OFFICE at Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	28th May, Noon.	Mid. June	June.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	23rd May	11th June.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... end of May ... June

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	10th May Daylight	
ARRATOON APCAR	15th May	

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama), or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 Tons.	12th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 Tons.	24th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE		
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUVA and PORT SAID	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,520 Tons.	17th May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, REMBANE & SYDNEY	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 Tons.	31st May, at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	AKI MARU ... 12,300 Tons.	31st May, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TATSUNO MARU 14,930 Tons.	27th May.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAIFUKU MARU	18th May.
	TENZAN MARU	18th May.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent & splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

NEW SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
1. FUSHIMI MARU ... 31,000 Tons ... 31st May, at 11 A.M.
2. SUWA MARU ... 31,000 Tons ... 31st May, at 11 A.M.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	22,000	May 23rd
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From Yama.
PERSIA MARU	20,000	June 13th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 18th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALNEO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAS ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,900	July, 15th
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 12th June
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 13th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	"AMUR MARU" ... Tuesday, 25th May.
"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June	
"AMUR MARU" call Marseilles	
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"KASADO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"KASADO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.	"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. E. and ADELAIDE.	"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.	"DAIFUKU MARU" ... Friday, 9th May.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.	"KOFUKU MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Sun Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.	
For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.	
For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.	"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)
June 1st, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. KIMBLE, Freight and Passenger Agent
Tel. 1542.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

	FROM	PER	DUE
STRAITS	...	Diliang ...	9th May.
STRAITS	...	Key West ...	9th May.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Shanghai and North China	<i>Hank Kiu</i>	Friday, 9th, 8.30 A.M.
Batikan	<i>Hi-sung</i>	Friday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Hai Hong</i>	Friday, 9th, 9.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Wesay</i>	Friday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Kwangteh</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Dietree</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	<i>Tungshin</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	<i>Chong Tra</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Holow and Pakboi	<i>Tai See Mo</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
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Tientsin	<i>Chipping</i>	Saturday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	<i>Hanoi</i>	Saturday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Kwansee</i>	Saturday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon and Bangkok	<i>Shinsoo Haru</i>	Saturday, 10th, 8.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	<i>Amakusa Maru</i>	Sunday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Haitan</i>	Sunday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	<i>Chinhwa</i>	Sunday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Cyclops</i>	Monday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Straits	<i>Linton</i>	Monday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Ten</i>	Tuesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Tanlung</i>	Wednesday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durban, Khodi, Egypt and SUEZ via SUEZ	<i>Pakling</i>	Wednesday, 14th, Registration ... 7.45 P.M. Letters ... 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Sunawag</i>	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haitan</i>	Thursday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	<i>Kaifong</i>	Saturday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Chenan</i>	Saturday, 17th, 5.00 A.M.
Yokohama, Chefoo and Tientsin	<i>Kueichow</i>	Monday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
	3.30 P.M.	
	6.00 P.M.	
Cheung Chow	Saturday	11.00 A.M.
	1.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
	8.00 P.M.	
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Ping Shan and Santin	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley		
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
	8.00 P.M.	
*Canton (By Train)	8.00 P.M.	
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.	
	6.00 P.M.	
Kongmoon	Except	5.00 P.M.
	Saturday	
	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shamshui	4.00 P.M.	

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M. Except Saturday	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.30 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

Head Central, Victoria, Hongkong,
I.C.